United Nations S/AC.44/2004/(02)/131

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 June 2006

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Letter dated 20 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I have the honour to inform you that the Honduras Government, by its note of the Ministry of National Defence and Public Security dated 21 April 2006, has issued a report related to the information requested by the Security Council in its resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

I request that the present letter and it annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Iván **Romero-Martínez**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-40643 (E) 110706 130706

Annex to the letter dated 20 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: Spanish]

Armed Forces of Honduras
Ministry of Defence
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Comayaguela, MDC
21 April 2006

Joint Chiefs of Staff (JEMC) official letter No. 1224-2006

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith the first national report, in the form of a matrix, on the measures taken by Honduras with respect to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), which, among other things, decides that all States should adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

This information was requested by Ambassador Peter Burian, President of the United Nations Security Council, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(*Signed*) General Romeo O. **Vásquez Velásquez**
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Mr. Aristides Mejia Carranza
Minister of Defence

OP 1 and related matters from OP 5, OP 6, OP 8 (a), (b), (c) and OP 10

State: Honduras

Date of report: 21 April 2006

	Did you make one of the following statements or is your country a State Party to or Member State of one of the following Conventions, Treaties and Arrangements?	*YES*	*If YES, indicate relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, entering into force, etc.)*	*Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the report or an official website)*
1	General statement on non-possession of WMD			
2	General statement on commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation			
3	General statement on non-provision of WMD and related materials to non-State actors			
4	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)			
5	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	Yes	Entering into force	
6	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Yes	Ratified	
7	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Yes	Ratified	
8	Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)	Yes	Ratification	
9	Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC)	Yes	Signature	
10	Geneva Protocol of 1925	Yes	State Party	
11	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)		Ratified	
12	Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone/Protocol(s)			
13	Other conventions/treaties	Yes		
14	Other arrangements			
15	Other			

S/AC.44/2004/(02)/131

OP 2 — Biological Weapons (BW)

	Did you make one of the following statements or is your country a State Party to or Member State of one of the following Conventions, Treaties and Arrangements?	*YES*	*If YES, indicate relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, entering into force, etc.)*	*Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the report or an official website)*
1	Montreal Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Identification	Yes	Accession	
2	Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials	Yes	Ratification	
3	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty		Ratification	
4	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 10 April 1972		State Party	
5	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	Yes	State Party	
6	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Yes	Ratified	
7	Convention	Yes	State Party	

OP 2 — Chemical Weapons (CW)

State: Honduras

Date of report: 21 April 2006

	Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document of national implementation law*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Manufacture/produce	X	Firearms, equipment, ammunition, explosives and other related materials control Act	X	Penal Code, Art. 335, paras. 3 and 8, Art. 255, para. 3, Art. 336, 413	
2	Acquire	X		X		
3	Possess	X		X		
4	Stockpile/store	X		X		
5	Develop	X		X		
6	Transport	X		X		
7	Transfer	X		X		
8	Use	X		X		
9	Participate as an accomplice in a.m. activities	X		X		
10	Assist in a.m. activities	X		X		
11	Finance a.m. activities	X		X		
12	A.m. activities related to means of delivery	X		X		
13	Involvement of non-State actors in a.m. activities	X		X		
14	Other	X		X		

OP 2 — Nuclear Weapons (NW)

State: Honduras

Date of report: 21 April 2006

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document of national implementation law*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Manufacture/produce	X	Firearms, equipment, ammunition, explosives and other related materials control Act		Penal Code, Art. 335, paras. 3 and 8, Art. 255, para. 3, Art. 336, 413	
2	Acquire					
3	Possess					
4	Stockpile/store					
5	Develop					
6	Transport					
7	Transfer					
8	Use					
9	Participate as an accomplice in a.m. activities					
10	Assist in a.m. activities					
11	Finance a.m. activities					
12	A.m. activities related to means of delivery					
13	Involvement of non-State actors in a.m. activities					
14	Other					

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect BW including Related Materials

State: Honduras

Date of report: 21 April 2006

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Measures to account for production					Our country does not produce this kind of weapon, so we do not have measures, procedures or laws in place to account for or protect BW and related materials in order to secure them.
2	Measures to account for use					
3	Measures to account for storage					
4	Measures to account for transport					
5	Other measures for accounting					
6	Measures to secure production					
7	Measures to secure use					
8	Measures to secure storage					
9	Measures to secure transport					
10	Other measures for securing					
11	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/materials/transports					
12	Licensing/registration of facilities/ persons handling biological materials					
13	Reliability check of personnel					
14	Measures to account for/secure/ physically protect means of delivery					
15	Regulations for genetic engineering work					
16	Other legislation/regulations related to safety and security of biological materials					
17	Other					

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect CW including Related Materials

State: Honduras

Date of report: 21 April 2006

	Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Measures to account for production					Our country does not produce this kind of weapon, so we do not have measures, procedures or laws in place to account for or protect BW and related materials in order to secure them.
2	Measures to account for use					
3	Measures to account for storage					
4	Measures to account for transport					
5	Other measures for accounting					
6	Measures to secure production					
7	Measures to secure use					
8	Measures to secure storage					
9	Measures to secure transport					
10	Other measures for securing					
11	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/materials/transports					
12	Licensing of chemical installations/ entities/use of materials					
13	Reliability check of personnel					
14	Measures to account for/secure/ physically protect means of delivery					
15	National CWC authority					Not officially designated
16	Reporting Schedule I, II and III chemicals to OPCW					Not reported
17	Account for, secure or physically protect old chemical weapons					Does not have this kind of weapon

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
18	Other legislation/regulations controlling chemical materials		Act on Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		The same Act provides for punishment	
19	Other					

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW including Related Materials

State: Honduras

Date of report: 21 April 2006

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Measures to account for production					Our country does not produce this kind of weapon, so we do not have measures, procedures or laws in place to account for or protect BW and related materials in order to secure them.
2	Measures to account for use					
3	Measures to account for storage					
4	Measures to account for transport					
5	Other measures for accounting					
6	Measures to secure production					
7	Measures to secure use					
8	Measures to secure storage					
9	Measures to secure transport					
10	Other measures for securing					
11	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/materials/ transports					
12	Licensing of nuclear installations/entities/use of materials					
13	Reliability check of personnel					
14	Measures to account for/secure/ physically protect means of delivery					
15	National regulatory authority					
16	IAEA Safeguards Agreements					

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
17	IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources					
18	IAEA Database on Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Sources					
19	Other agreements related to IAEA					
20	Additional national legislation/ regulations related to nuclear materials including CPPNM					
21	Other					

12 **OP 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from OP 6 and OP 10 — Controls of CW including related materials**

State: Honduras

Date of report: 21 April 2006

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Border control					Our country does not produce this kind of weapon, so we do not have measures, procedures or laws in place to account for or protect BW and related materials in order to secure them.
2	Technical support of border control measures					
3	Control of brokering, trading in, negotiating, otherwise assisting in sale of goods and technology					
4	Enforcement agencies/authorities					
5	Export control legislation in place					
6	Licensing provisions					
7	Individual licensing					
8	General licensing					
9	Exceptions from licensing					
10	Licensing of deemed export/visa					
11	National licensing authority					
12	Inter-agency review for licences					
13	Control lists					
14	Updating of lists					
15	Inclusion of technologies					
16	Inclusion of means of delivery					
17	End-user controls					
18	Catch all clause					
19	Intangible transfers					
20	Transit control					
21	Trans-shipment control					

	Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
22	Re-export control					
23	Control of providing funds					
24	Control of providing transport services					
25	Control of importation					
26	Extraterritorial applicability					
27	Other					

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 22 June 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the State of Eritrea to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and has the honour to submit herewith the national report of the Government of the State of Eritrea, pursuant to the said resolution (see annex).

06-40611 (E) 070706

Annex to the note verbale dated 22 June 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Government of the State of Eritrea pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

This report has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 4 of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for the submission to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to the same resolution.

1. Eritrea has never developed and does not possess any nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or their means of delivery.

2. Eritrea is deeply committed to international efforts aimed at the control and non-proliferation of any weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery. Accordingly, Eritrea is:

- Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction (CWC) of 3 September 1992;
- Party to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) of 12 June 1968;
- Party to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) of 10 September 1996;
- Signatory to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba); and
- Subscribing State to the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation of 25 November 2002.

3. Eritrea is an active member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The Government of Eritrea confirms the continuation, and strengthening, of its participation in these organizations.

4. Eritrea does not provide any kind of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. Eritrea has acceded to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and is now considering accession to the International Conventions for the suppression of terrorism. Law enforcement authorities of the State of Eritrea have already been jointly working with their counterparts in the subregion and in Africa as well as cooperating with ICPO/Interpol in the exchange of information on prevention and suppression of terrorism.

5. At present, Eritrea has not enacted specific national legislations on non-proliferation and has not instituted control lists. The delay in taking national implementation measures is mainly caused by the preoccupation of the Government with the unresolved border issue with Ethiopia. In addition, as stated in paragraph 1, Eritrea does not possess any such weapons and related materials. However, the

Customs Proclamation No. 112 of 2000 provides a legal basis for the control of imports and exports of any illicit materials entering or transiting the country.

6. Eritrea remains engaged and interested in issues of weapons of mass destruction within the frame:.ork of the United Nations and other regional and international forums that aim to enhance complete disarmament and non-proliferation of WMDs.

7. Eritrea commits itself to the continued cooperation in the fight against any illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery and related materials.

Asmera, 15 June 2006

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Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2006

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 27 June 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honour to forward herewith the following first national report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on "Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction":

"First national report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

"Bangladesh supports Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery. Bangladesh neither develops, acquires, manufactures, possesses, transports, transfers or uses nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, nor provides any form of support to the non-state actors that attempt to do so. In the export policy of 2003-2006 of Bangladesh, firearms, ammunitions and ingredients thereof have been included in the list of items prohibited for export. Furthermore, Bangladesh has no intention of acquiring such weapons of mass destruction in the future. Bangladesh is, however, of the view that there should be appropriate provision for the legitimate right to pursue nuclear, biological or chemical technology for peaceful purposes, within given safeguards.

"Bangladesh's commitment to disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, flows from her constitutional obligations to the goal of general and complete disarmament. Bangladesh considers the elimination of nuclear weapons to be the highest priority in the disarmament context. Bangladesh is, therefore, concerned that any increase in the number of nuclear weapon States will not only have serious implications for international peace and security but also for development.

"In keeping with these principles, Bangladesh has become party to all major disarmament treaties/conventions covering nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional weapons, often taking a leading role in the South Asia region.

06-41095 (E) 070706

Bangladesh was the first country in South Asia to have signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Bangladesh was also the first South Asian country to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

"Bangladesh is also a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and ratified the Convention for the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons. It also ratified the four protocols to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, which ban an entire range of inhumane weapons. Bangladesh has been acclaimed for its pioneering role in South Asia through its accession to core disarmament treaties and its support for initiatives towards making South Asia a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

"In conformity with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), Bangladesh has already finalized draft national legislation for the chemical weapons convention in order to implement it in the country, which is now under active consideration of the Cabinet. In addition, as part of its treaty obligation under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction Bangladesh launched a process of destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines in early November 2004 with a view to completing the destruction of the stockpile by the March 2005 deadline. Bangladesh is also in the process of drafting national legislation for the Mine-Ban Convention."